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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1945



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Eastleigh :

Eastleigh Printing Works, 26a, High Street, Eastleigh.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION I. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	7
SECTION II. General Provision of Health Services in the Area	II
SECTION III. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	16
SECTION IV. Housing	28
SECTION V. Inspection and Supervision of Food	32
SECTION VI. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases	41

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1945.

Medical Officer of Health :

ALLAN G. PROVERBS, M.B., Ch.B.
(Part-time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Inspector of Meat and other Foods :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), H. F. DAWE.

Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), M. F. WELLS.

Sanitary Inspectors' Assistants :

K. R. HUMPHRIES (H.M. Forces, November, 1940).
W. R. SHATTOCK (H.M. Forces, September, 1941).

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER.

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. K. QUANTRELL

Departmental Clerks :

* Miss S. McGILLIVRAY.

* Miss F. NASH.

Disinfectors and Van Driver :

W. ASHTON (Until July, 1945).

T. BURLEY (Until July, 1945).

D. R. IVEMY (From July, 1945).

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.
 - (b) Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - (c) Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - (d) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - (e) Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
 - (f) Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers
 - (g) Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration, Sanitary Inspectors' Association.
- * Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1945.

The Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area are dealt with in Section I. The Birth Rate, which increased from 13.70 in 1941 to 18.72 in 1944, has dropped back to 16.80 in 1945. The Death Rate of the town has increased slightly from 11.44 in 1944 to 12.20 in 1945.

One of the few changes which have occurred in the general provision of Health Services in the Area is the inauguration of Domestic and Home Help Services. This is fully reported on by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in Section II.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Housing are dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in Sections III and IV of the Report.

The duties of Meat and Food Inspection are dealt with in Section V, and a full account of this work appears in that Section.

Section VI deals with the Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN G. PROVERBS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the BOROUGH of EASTLEIGH DURING 1945 and PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value. £	Product of Penny Rate. £ s. d.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
						No.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1921	2,028	15,760	3,320	91,920	383 0 0	317	20.11	15	47.3
1922	2,028	15,900	3,372	91,920	383 0 0	300	18.8	15	46.6
1923	2,028	15,890	3,412	97,107	355 0 0	326	20.5	16	49.08
1924	2,028	16,010	3,447	100,725	350 0 0	317	19.8	20	63.09
1925	2,028	16,090	3,587	99,830	352 16 0	279	17.3	13	46.5
1926	2,028	15,790	3,788	108,289	393 0 0	300	19.0	17	56.6
1927	2,028	16,120	3,951	110,098	403 0 0	309	19.16	13	42.07
1928	2,028	16,210	4,170	108,906	375 0 0	293	18.07	6	20.47
1929	2,028	17,080	4,321	1a 117,616	478 0 0	287	16.8	11	38.3
				1b 86,970					18.4
1930	2,028	17,100	4,723	92,724	464 9 2	337	19.7	21	62.3
1931	2,028	18,360	4,787	93,515	370 1 6	334	18.1	13	38.9
1932	* 6,320	22,710	6,245	128,394	512 11 2	331	14.57	19	30.4
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,557	510 0 0	335	13.83	21	57.4
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	149,977	520 0 0	304	12.53	12	62.68
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,321	597 0 0	349	14.23	16	39.47
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,959	616 0 0	374	15.06	20	45.84
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	752 0 0	428	16.58	20	46.72
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	635 0 0	379	14.52	11	29.02
1939	6,320	a 26,360	7,799	167,456	697 0 0	404	15.32	16	39.6
		b 26,770							273
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	676 0 0	438	16.07	24	54.05
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	690 0 0	374	13.70	19	49.86
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	171,920	716 0 0	445	16.39	6	13.48
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	172,316	718 0 0	465	17.44	17	36.56
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	175,105	742 0 0	509	18.72	18	35.36
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,122	742 0 0	457	16.80	24	52.51

* Area extended 1st April, 1932.

1a Rateable Value 30th September, 1929

1b Rateable Value 1st October, 1929

a For calculation of Birth Rates.

Difference caused by de-rating of Industrial Hereditaments.

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,320
Registrar-General's estimate of :—						
(a) Resident population, mid 1945 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,200
(b) Average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,200
Number of inhabited houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,695
Rateable value (1st October, 1945) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£178,122
Product of penny rate (1st October, 1945) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£742
Estimated weekly average of unemployment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.	For Calculating Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates.		For Calculating Birth Rates.		Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population, 16.80.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total	236	221	236	221	
Legitimate	209	201	209	201	
Illegitimate	27	20	27	20	
STILL BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total	3	6	3	6	
Legitimate	3	6	3	6	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	
	Total.	Males.	Females.		Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated aver- age population 12.20.
Deaths	332	195	137		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List).

No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abortion	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Sepsis	—	—	
No. 30. Other Maternal causes	—	—	
Death of Infants under one year of age :—	M.	F.	
Legitimate	16	4	20
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1000 live births .....	.....	.....	52.51
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births .....	.....	.....	48.78
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births .....	.....	.....	85.10
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	.....	.....	50
" " Measles (all ages) .....	.....	.....	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	.....	.....	—
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	.....	.....	2

**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1945.**

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.
(Table of Registrar General.)

Eastleigh's figures have been included for convenience of comparison, the last two columns being the most suitable for this purpose.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London.	London Administrative County.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	Eastleigh.
Births.		Rates per 1,000	Civilian Population:		
Live Births	16.1	19.1	15.7	19.2	16.80
Still Births	0.46	0.58	0.40	0.53	0.33
Deaths.		Rates per 1,000	Civilian Population:		
All Causes	11.4	13.5	13.8	12.3	12.20
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Deaths under 1 year of age	46	54	53	43	52
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	7.6	4.5	4.37
Notifications.		Rates per 1,000	Civilian Population:		
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Para-typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.02	1.57	2.03	1.10
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.65	1.25	1.47	1.21
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.31	0.56	0.07
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.24	0.18
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	11.67	10.89	9.03	11.19	30.22
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.78	0.72	0.99
Puerperal Fever {		Rates per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still):—			
Puerperal Pyrexia {	9.93	12.65	3.60	8.81	10.73

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths and no notifications.

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1945.**

(Table of Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	332	24	-	2	3	7	5	20	23	38	97	113
1 Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system....	19	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	5	3	1	1
7 Other Tuberculosis diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Syphilitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9 Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Measles	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Acute inf. encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesoph (M) uterus (F)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5
15 Cancer of Breast	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
16 Cancer of all other sites	29	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	13	6
17 Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	18	8
19 Heart disease	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	30	41
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
21 Bronchitis	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	11
22 Pneumonia	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	6
23 Other respiratory diseases	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3
24 Ulcer of stomach	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Other digestive diseases	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	2
28 Nephritis	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-
29 Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Other Maternal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Premature Birth	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Congenital malformations ; birth injuries ; infantile disease....	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Suicide	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
34 Road traffic accidents	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
35 Other violent causes	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
36 All other causes	35	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	3	4	20

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table gives a short analysis of death and the ages at which they occurred. The deaths of Eastleigh residents registered away from Eastleigh are included in the table, and the deaths of non-residents registered in the Borough are excluded.

The death rate 12.20 is slightly higher than in 1944, when it was 11.44. The lowest recorded rate in the Borough since its extension to its present size in 1932 is 9.43 in 1934; the highest being 12.9 in 1940.

Heart disease again heads the list with a total of 84, but it will be noted that over 76 per cent. of the deaths returned as due to this disease occurred over the age of 65, when it may be reasonable to suppose that natural degeneration was the cause.

Deaths from Cancer are again second highest on the list, with a total of 50, which is an increase on 39 in 1944. The various death rates for Cancer per 1,000 of the population for the last seven years, which give a fairly good indication of the extent of the disease, are as follows:—

1939, 1.7; 1940, 1.6; 1941, 1.4; 1942, 1.7; 1943, 1.9; 1944, 1.4; 1945, 1.8.

There are 19 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, against 11 in 1944, 18 in 1943 and 7 in 1942. The lowest death rate recorded from this disease since the extension of the Area in 1932 is 0.18 in 1940. The various death rates for this disease for the last seven years are as follows:—

1939, 0.29; 1940, 0.18; 1941, 0.44; 1942, 0.25; 1943, 0.67; 1944, 0.40; 1945, 0.69.

The death rate for Infants under one year—52.51—is high when compared with 13.48 in 1942, which was the lowest rate recorded in the Borough since 1921. The various death rates for infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births for the last seven years being:—

1939, 39.6; 1940, 54.05; 1941, 49.86; 1942, 13.48; 1943, 36.56; 1944, 35.36; 1945, 52.51.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 4 at the beginning of this Report.

2. Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Winchester carries out all the laboratory work of the Borough, including bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases, bacteriological examinations and chemical analysis of water samples and bacteriological and phosphatase examination of milk.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

A motor ambulance for cases of infectious disease is provided and kept at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases a sitting-case car and two ambulances are provided by the Borough Council. They are kept at the Town Hall and provided free by the Borough Council for accidents, sudden emergency and maternity cases, other cases paying according to schedule of charges laid down.

During the year the demand on the Ambulance Service increased, and owing to the age of the vehicles it proved barely adequate.

4. Professional Nursing in the Home.

A Sister and four District Nurses supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions and working under the directions of the medical practitioners are available for the Borough.

In Chandler's Ford there is a certified midwife working under the District Nursing Association.

No provision is made for nursing cases of infectious disease in the home.

Valuable help was given to the nursing of sick persons in their homes by members of the staff of the First Aid Post until the disbandment of the Civil Defence Services. This help was especially valuable at a time when so many women were employed in industry.

5. Domestic Help.

A Domestic Help Scheme was inaugurated in this Borough at a meeting of the Public Health Committee on the 10th May, 1945, following a meeting held on the 8th March, 1945, when certain of the Women's Organisations in the Borough were met in connection with the scheme, and after public notice had been given in local newspapers seeking applications from women as Domestic Helpers, either whole-time or part-time.

The scheme was inaugurated in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 179/44, and was to be administered by the Public Health Department of the Borough, the appropriate Joint Industrial Council rates were to be paid.

The scheme commenced on the 11th May, 1945, the day-to-day administration being carried out by Mrs. K. Quantrell of the Public Health Department.

The first two Domestic Helpers were employed from the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the 16th May, 1945. They were employed whole-time for a 47-hour week at a salary of £3 2s. 8d., which is equivalent to 1/4 per hour. The first application for Domestic Help was received on the 16th May, 1945, the second and third on the 28th May, 1945.

Eight applications for Domestic Help were received during June, and one case terminated, when the person receiving help was removed to an institution on the 16th June. One of the Domestic Helpers was relieved of her duties on medical grounds, and two more helpers were obtained from the Labour Exchange on the 20th June. With these three Domestic Helpers it was possible to provide help to eight applicants, but it was not possible to help cases Nos. 10 and 11 as they required help for six mornings per week when the available Domestic help was fully employed. No part-time helpers were enrolled on the register, as all part-time help offered was for afternoon work when it was not required.

Seven applications were received for Domestic Help during July, and five such applications were received in August. Help given to five cases was terminated during August. One Domestic Help resigned on the 12th July, and was replaced by the Ministry of Labour on the 15th July. Two additional Helpers were provided on the 23rd July. During August one of the Helpers was discharged and was replaced by the Ministry of Labour on the 15th August. With these five Helpers it was possible to meet all applications for assistance.

During September four fresh applications for Domestic Help were received, and help given to one case was terminated. During this month the Public Health Department assumed responsibility for providing "Home Helps" in addition to "Domestic Helps," and a former Civil Defence Worker offered her services part-time for this work. This offer was accepted and reserved for two cases in November.

During October seven applications for Domestic Help were received. To meet this contingency the part-time "Home Helper" was taken on as a full-time Domestic Help.

Three further applications for help were received and dealt with during the month of November. One Domestic Help resigned on the 3rd November and one was discharged on the 10th November, one part-time helper and one whole-time helper being engaged to replace them.

During December three further applications for Domestic Help were received and an application for home help was dealt with. To meet this case a Domestic Helper was transferred to the Home Help Staff, and one more part-time helper was employed. One part-time helper later resigned owing to ill-health.

During the period from 11th May, 1945, when the scheme was inaugurated up to the 31st December, 1945, 41 applications for Domestic Help were received. Of this number 40 cases were assisted, and at the end of the year 27 cases were still receiving assistance. During the same period 14 applications for employment as Domestic Helpers were received and accepted, the total number of Domestic Helpers employed at the end of the year being one part-time and seven whole-time.

Two applications for Home Help were received but only one was assisted, the second application being withdrawn as the person concerned was able to obtain help privately.

The following are special points which have arisen during the day-to-day administration of the scheme :—

(1) Of the four types of cases to which, in the Minister's view, attention should be given, example (a) " WHERE THE HOUSEWIFE FALLS SICK, OR MUST HAVE AN OPERATION," is the least difficult to assist, because in this type of case the Helper is required to carry out the normal duties of the housewife spread over a week, and with a little tuition she is able to organise her duties so that the harder tasks are interspersed with the easier ones, and in this way it has been found comparatively easy to keep the Helper contented.

In the case of example (c), " ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO ARE INFIRM, OR ONE OF WHOM SUDDENLY FALLS ILL," the situation is more difficult. With these chronic cases of infirmity the Helpers are usually called upon to do what the Minister describes as "one or two hours' help a day in the heavier part of house cleaning," and which usually means floor scrubbing or clothes washing for a period of two hours, in three different houses each day, for five days a week. These onerous tasks tend to make the Helpers somewhat discontented, and only those who are absolutely physically fit are able to continue for any length of time, the result being a constant change of personnel.

From the above, it will be seen that two quite different types of Helpers are necessary, *i.e.*, the young woman who wishes to enter domestic service and the char-woman.

(2) In practice it has been found that the smooth working of the scheme depends a great deal upon the amount of care exercised by the Supervisor in allocating the available Helpers. This can only be done by interviewing all applicants for domestic help before any assistance is given, so as to ascertain which Helpers are temperamentally suited to the particular jobs, and so avoid "misfits" and consequent friction between the Helpers and those they are sent to help.

(3) Applications for help are received from all parts of the Borough, and in order to avoid excessive travelling and the consequent waste of time and money in travelling between jobs, every effort is made to keep the Helpers employed in certain districts. This is not always possible, however, and some time is bound to be given to allow the Helper to get from one job to another.

(4) Difficulty is encountered in filling the afternoon periods, as in the majority of cases applicants for help express preference for help in the mornings. In this district the difficulty has largely been overcome by allocating the free help given to infirmity cases among Old Age Pensioners to the afternoon periods.

(5) Some aversion to certain types of disease has been found to exist among the Helpers, who have expressed unwillingness to undertake the washing of clothing which has been in direct contact with such disease. This, however, does not occur very frequently, and no serious difficulty has arisen.

(6) When the Helper herself falls sick, or is unable to work for any reason, the whole scheme is dislocated, and this means a reshuffling of the remaining personnel in order to cover the more urgent cases.

(7) So far the scheme has received wide approval among the majority of persons who have received help. It has been noticed that there is some reluctance on the part of persons with small incomes to apply for assistance at reduced rates, and if this reluctance can be overcome, such cases usually prove to be the most urgent.

6. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The County Council has provided Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, chiefly consultant, also Dental, Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis Clinics in the Borough, and has arranged Venereal Clinics at Southampton and Winchester.

A War-time Nursery was opened in the Borough by the County Council on the 23rd March, 1942, the control and management of the Nursery being dealt with by the Borough Council.

There is a Ray Therapy Clinic run by the District Nurses under the supervision of the Sister. This is supported by subscriptions and small charges to the patients.

Scabies Clinics were held at the First Aid Post until its closure in June, 1945, and this was a great help in keeping Scabies under control.

7. Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

An isolation hospital for cases of infectious disease is provided by the Borough Council. The accommodation is twelve beds in permanent buildings. It is situated at Fryern Hill, Chandler's Ford.

No hospital for cases of small pox is provided in the area. Accommodation for these cases is provided by the County Council.

Sanatoria for tuberculosis patients are provided by the County Council at Bishopstoke and Chandler's Ford.

A few beds for maternity cases have been reserved at Winchester Hospital by the County Council, the patients paying fees when able.

There is no children's hospital in the Borough. A voluntary children's hospital, situated at Southampton, frequently accepts cases from the Borough.

Other hospitals, are two well-equipped General Hospitals at Southampton and Winchester, and an Eye Hospital at Southampton, which give their services to patients from the Borough.

8. Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There is one nursing home which takes maternity cases in the Borough ; this is St. Faith's Nursing Home, Merdon Avenue, Chandler's Ford.

9. Maternal Mortality.

Special arrangements have been made for the investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever by the County Authority.

10. Byelaws.

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted, *inter alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1945 :—

<i>Series.</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation.</i>
New Streets	29 / 5 / 34
Good Rule and Government	17 / 1 / 38
Sanitary Conveniences	5 / 8 / 38
Offensive Trades	20 / 10 / 38
Buildings	13 / 11 / 39

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Report by CHARLES E. JAMES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I.,
M.R.I.P.H.H., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections III., IV. and V. of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

(a) **Water.**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawksley, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager) for the following information :

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1945 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations are made in order to cover all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation as follows :—

Raw Water .....	.....	Every fortnight.
Treated Water .....	.....	Every week.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :—

- Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.
- Wells in the chalk at Twyford.
- River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :—

- Otterbourne Reservoir.
- Twyford Reservoir.
- Yew Hill Reservoir.

Origin of Samples.	Total number of Samples during year.	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.		
		None present.	1 to 2 present.	3 to 10 present.
Water from Otterbourne Reservoir (samples taken at outlet from Reservoir)	52	50	Nil	2*
Water from Twyford (samples taken at outlet from Reservoir)	52	51	1*	Nil
Water from Yew Hill Reservoir (samples taken from Water Inspector's house at Castle Lane, Chandler's Ford)	26	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Note.—No Faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains is (a) 7,455 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analyses of Treated Water, from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in November and December, 1945.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

		Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
Total solids dried at 100° C.	....	31.96	28.00	30.08
Chlorine in Chlorides	....	1.45	1.35	1.30
Sodium Chloride	....	2.38	2.23	2.14
Sulphates (SO_4)	....	0.81	0.51	1.52
Nitrates	....	0.25	0.20	0.25
Nitrites	....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	*0.0062	*0.0044	0.0001
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	0.0001	Nil	0.0001
Phosphates	....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	....	*0.03	*0.02	Nil
Iron	....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Hardness—Total	....	24.64	20.35	22.50
Temporary	....	20.00	16.07	18.21
Permanent	....	4.64	4.28	4.29
Reaction pH.	....	(7.3)	(7.5)	(7.5)

* Note.—These figures were obtained from samples which had already been sterilised by the addition of ammonia and chlorine.

Water Supply.

During the year under review one of the three remaining Farms in this area which were without a supply of main water was provided with a main water supply. This Farm, which I stated in my Report for the year 1944 was being supplied with water from a well found to be polluted, is now connected to the Southampton Corporation's water main.

A second Farm, which is supplied with water found to be heavily charged with iron as it left the well, is also being supplied with main water by the owners, who have prepared a scheme, which at the end of the year had been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for approval.

The only Farm now without a main supply has a satisfactory supply derived from a spring.

Six dwelling-houses, previously supplied with water from three wells, were also dealt with, all six houses now being provided with a supply of main water.

(b) Drainage and Sewage.

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and Separate Systems. The whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of the village of "Middle" and small areas of "Boyatt," "Chandler's Ford," and "Stoke Common."

In 1945 the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

Premises drained to sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Drains examined	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Drains cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Drains repaired or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Fresh air inlets fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
New gullies provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Miscellaneous drainage items	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

(c) Rivers and Streams.

Two complaints were received in the Department towards the end of 1945 regarding the condition of a stream at North Stoneham.

Investigation showed that the Military, who have constructed a Prisoner of War Camp on the south side of Chestnut Avenue, North Stoneham, were discharging a sullage effluent on to the surface of a meadow on the north side of Chestnut Avenue from where it gravitated to the stream.

The matter has been taken up with the D.C.R.E., Southampton.

(d) **Closet Accommodation.**

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas, where a few pail closets still remain.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

New water closets provided complete .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New W.C. basins provided .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
W.C. compartments repaired .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
W.C. compartments cleansed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

(e) **Public Cleansing.**

Under the present scavenging arrangements the whole of the refuse of the town is tipped at a worked-out sand pit at Fair Oak.

Two complaints were received in the Department during the year 1945 regarding smell and flies and rat infestation at the tip.

The former complaint was taken up with the Officer responsible for the disposal of the refuse, the complaint of rat infestation being dealt with by the Assistant Rodent Officer.

(f) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

During the year 1945 the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of :—

Drainage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Water Supply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Water sampling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Refuse Disposal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Closet accommodation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Public conveniences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Piggeries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Offensive accumulations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Keeping of animals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Rivers and Streams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Council Houses, prior to vacation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Prospective tenants for Council Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Council Bungalows for aged persons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Overcrowding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Verminous premises .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Insect Pests .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dirty and insanitary premises .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Infectious disease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Smoke emission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shops .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Factories with Mechanical Power .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Factories with Non-mechanical Power .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

Rats and Mice Destruction	.....	.....	.....	3529
Taxi-cabs .....	.....	.....	.....	10
Petroleum Stores .....	.....	.....	.....	10
Carbide of Calcium Stores .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Billets and Evacuees .....	.....	.....	.....	7
Interviews .....	.....	.....	.....	174
Air Raid Shelters .....	.....	.....	.....	991
Building Licences .....	.....	.....	.....	431
Requisitioned Premises .....	.....	.....	.....	79
Domestic Help .....	.....	.....	.....	181
Home Help .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	62
				6522

(g) **Number of Notices Served.**

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken :—

No. of Informal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	341
No. of Informal Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	262
No. of Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	71
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	39

(h) **Complaints received.**

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the sanitary staff relating to the following matters :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	.....	.....	.....	22
Defective waterclosets	.....	.....	.....	20
Choked or defective drains	.....	.....	.....	43
Cesspools	.....	.....	.....	5
General Housing or sanitary defects	.....	.....	.....	152
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	6
Premises infested with vermin	.....	.....	.....	14
Dirty Premises	.....	.....	.....	1
Premises infested with rats or mice	.....	.....	.....	75
Defective Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	14
Nuisance from accumulations of refuse	.....	.....	.....	3
Rivers and Streams	.....	.....	.....	2
Smoke nuisances	.....	.....	.....	1
Nuisance from smells	.....	.....	.....	11
Dampness	.....	.....	.....	9
Insect Pests	.....	.....	.....	7
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	.....	6
				391

(i) Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year 1945 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :—

i. As a result of informal action .....	.....	.....	.....	834
ii. As a result of statutory action .....	.....	.....	.....	156
				990

(j) Factories.

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :—

1. Defects found in Factories and other Premises.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	5	4	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	-	1	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
Other Offences	1	1	-	-
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	6	6	-	-

2. Inspection of Factories and other premises.

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	62	4	-
Factories without mechanical power	41	2	-
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	-	-	-
Total	103	6	-

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act 1901; Section III. of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Nil	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

During the year one notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(k) Shops.

During 1945, 124 visits were paid to shops. Two informal notices were served and two notices were complied with during the year.

The following table shows the details of the defects found and remedied.

Nature of Defect.	Number completed after Informal Notice.
Sanitary Accommodation provided	I
Structural repairs carried out	I
Total	2

(l) **Smoke Abatement.**

One complaint was received during the year regarding fumes emitted by a Foundry at Bishopstoke.

The complaint was investigated, but no nuisance was discovered at the time of the Inspector's visit.

The owner of this Foundry intends to construct new premises in a more suitable position as soon as he can obtain the necessary permission to build.

(m) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Number of Council Houses found to be verminous	Nil
Number of other houses found to be verminous	24

In all cases infested rooms and their contents were sprayed with Zaldecide, and in one case only was the contents of the room removed for steam disinfection.

The work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority. Four of the above houses which were found to be badly infested with fleas required more than one application of the insecticide. During the year 1945 the following work was carried out by the Department:—

Houses inspected for vermin .....	.....	.....	.....	153
Houses found to be verminous .....	.....	.....	.....	24
Rooms sprayed for vermin .....	.....	.....	.....	56
Articles steam disinfested .....	.....	.....	.....	I
Articles destroyed .....	.....	.....	.....	—

(n) **Rats and Mice.**

In February, 1945, following a survey by the Assistant Rodent Officer, it was decided to disinfect the shopping centre of this town by "Block Control," and for this purpose it was decided to use through roads and cross-roads for "Block" boundaries, the area being divided into four blocks.

The treatment commenced on the 26th February, 1945, and was completed on the 8th June, 1945, when post baiting showed that a complete clearance of the 165 premises had been achieved.

The report of the position at that time was as follows:—

(a) *Efficiency of Treatment.*

Number of premises given first treatment .....	.....	165
Number of premises requiring second treatment .....	.....	38
Number of premises requiring third treatment .....	.....	3
Number of premises requiring fourth treatment .....	.....	Nil
Estimated number of rats destroyed .....	.....	2,835

(b) Cost of Treatment.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Labour	55	11	6			
Bait (333-lbs.)	4	3	3			
Poison (6-lbs.)	2	8	0			
				62	2	9
15 per cent. Establishment Charge				9	6	0
	£71	8	9			

The estimated cost which had been sent out to the occupiers being £71 5s. 6d. In the following month, July, one of the blocks became re-infested, and despite many subsequent treatments, rats were still killed there at the end of the year.

Block Control was, however, carried out very successfully in other parts of the town, and at the end of the year 78 premises had been dealt with in 14 blocks.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year 1945 is as follows :—

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	75
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	177
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	101
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	376
(e) Estimated number of rats destroyed	6326
(f) Number of premises treated for mice	4
(g) Number of visits made for the purpose	3,519

The following notices in respect of Rats and Mice were also issued during the same period :—

Informal Notices served	8
Informal Notices complied with	8
Statutory Notices served	13
Statutory Notices complied with—	
By Occupier	8
By Local Authority	5

(o) Camping Sites.

Two applications for licences to use caravans as temporary dwellings were received during the year.

Both applications were for the renewal of existing licences. Three other licences which expired in 1945 were not renewed as the sites had ceased to be occupied for camping purposes.

In both cases licences were issued for a period of one year, as the site and construction and amenities of the caravans proved satisfactory.

(1) Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1945	2
(2) Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	2
(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season 1945	5

(p) **Bathing Pools.**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The site lies between two tributaries of the River Itchen, the bed of the one on the west, a mill stream, being seven feet higher than the one on the east, so that a continuous flow of water is maintained through the pool.

Samples of water from the pool and river were sent to the County Analyst during the year, and these proving satisfactory, the pool was opened again to the public.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(q) **Schools.**

The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools in the district is reasonably good, all the schools being on the water carriage system and supplied with main water.

(r) **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

No tents, vans or sheds, other than the caravans licensed by the Council, were found being used for human habitation in the area during the year.

(s) **Offensive Trades.**

There are four offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying.

Fat Extracting.

Bone Boiling.

Rag and Bone Dealing.

The trades of blood and bone boiling and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd. (previously known as The Four Counties' Bacon Company (1927) Ltd.), and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Meat and Food Inspector. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(t) **Common Lodging Houses.**

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

The Grantham Road Parish Hall, which was taken over by the Local Authority in 1944 and used by them for receiving Irish workmen for short periods, has now been handed back to the owners, and is no longer used for this purpose.

(u) **Houses-Let-in Lodgings.**

There are no registered houses-let-in lodgings in the Borough. Byelaws to control such premises are at present being considered by the Council.

(v) **Rag Flock.**

There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured, but there is one firm of upholsterers who use and sell rag flock.

No action was taken under the Rag Flock Act during the year and no samples were taken.

(w) **Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**

During the year 32 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium, and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 18,751 gallons of Petroleum, 10,480-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and 400 gallons of Hydrocarbon.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A. STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

	Total
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	405
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1053
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	44
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	443
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	405

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	262
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	57
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	9
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1945	42

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1945 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
(2) Number of families dwelling therein .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

5. HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

Further consideration was given by the Council to Housing Administration in the Borough in May, 1945, when it was decided that the administration of the undermentioned work be undertaken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

"War damage where executed by private owner and dilapidations of properties, including requisitioned ; Schedules of Condition."

During July, 1945, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 123/45, which authorised Local Authorities to issue Building Licences between the limits of £10 and £100 per year, the object of this action was to concentrate all available local labour on housing and other essential work.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector was the Officer responsible for the issue of all Building Licences in respect of this work, and during the year the number of inspections and licences granted were as follows :—

1.	Number of applications for Building Licences	.....	262
2.	Number of Building Licences granted	.....	226
3.	Number of Maintenance Licences granted	.....	1
4.	Number of Certificates of Essentiality granted	.....	5
5.	Total value of Licences granted	.....	£10,940
6.	Number of applications referred to Ministry	.....	8
7.	Number of applications refused	.....	22
8.	Number of primary inspections	.....	262
9.	Number of re-inspections	.....	275

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Another phase of Housing Administration carried out in the Borough is the inspection by the Department of all furniture and effects of prospective tenants of Council Houses, and, in addition, the Council's Bungalows for Aged Persons are inspected twice a year. No Council Houses or Bungalows were found to be infested during the year, and the steady decline in the number of premises found to be verminous over the last ten years is shown in the undermentioned table :—

1936	.....	16	1940	.....	-	1943	.....	3
1937	.....	12	1941	.....	1	1944	.....	-
1938	.....	5	1942	.....	1	1945	.....	-
1939	.....	6						

Requisitioned Premises.

During the year 79 visits were made to premises requisitioned by the Council to rehouse homeless persons. One house was surveyed and a Schedule of Condition prepared to adapt the premises for housing accommodation. Two premises were surveyed with a view to de-requisitioning of the premises held under requisitioning. Action is at present being taken with a view to the survey and preparation of Specifications to make premises, requisitioned by the Town Clerk, available as housing accommodation.

5. HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Individually Unfit Houses.

DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR, 1945.

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
HOUSING.		
Roofs repaired or renewed	89	12
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	11	4
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	27	8
External walls repaired or renewed	16	4
Window and door arches repaired	2	3
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	3	1
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	2	-
Wall cavities cleaned out	1	-
Rendering to external walls	1	-
Sub-floor ventilation provided	7	1
Sub-floor ventilation repaired or renewed	4	3
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	5	1
Refuse receptacle provided	24	10
External woodwork redecorated	3	-
Ceiling plaster repaired	53	4
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	111	10
Waterproofing of internal walls	20	-
Wall plaster repaired	56	7
Walls cleansed and redecorated	103	8
Floors repaired or renewed	35	2
Windows repaired or renewed	18	28
Window fasteners renewed	5	2
Sash cords renewed	18	8
Doors repaired or renewed	11	11
Door frames repaired or renewed	3	4
Door furniture renewed	2	5
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed	23	9
Hearths repaired or renewed	1	1
Stairs repaired or renewed	3	1
Handrails provided to staircase or repaired	2	-
Washing copper repaired or renewed	9	1
Water Service repaired or renewed	5	-
Total	673	148

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I am indebted to H. F. Dawe, M.R. San. I., A. M. I. S. E., M.R.I.P.H.H., the Borough Meat and Food Inspector, for the following report on the work done under this Section for the year 1945.

(A). MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the milk supply and distribution in the district on the 31st December, 1945. As since 1943, the distributive side of the milk supply was concentrated in the two largest firms, both of whom have the necessary plant to subject milk to heat treatment. At the end of the year one of the firms amalgamated with a similar firm in a neighbouring city, forming a Federal dairy, the whole of the milk being pasteurised at the Eastleigh dairy. In addition to the two dairies in operation, there are a further 38 retail purveyors retained on the Register of Retail Purveyors, 29 of whom are occupiers of shops registered for the sale of bottled milk only.

The number of persons registered as cowkeepers was 27, and regular visits were made to their farm premises to ensure that the milk was produced under hygienic conditions. At the end of the year a scheme had been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the provision of a main water supply to the farm mentioned in my Report for the year 1944. With the exception of one other farm, which has a satisfactory spring supply, all the farms within the Borough are now connected to the main water supply.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	.....	.....	27
No. of premises used as cowsheds	.....	.....	51
No. of dairymen other than producers	.....	.....	8
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including producers	.....	.....	40

During 1945 the following visits were paid to dairy premises :—

Cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
Dairies and milk shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
					335

(2) Milk Licences.

The following licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1943 :—

Licence to produce " Accredited " milk (issued by the County Council) .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Licence to retail " Accredited " milk .....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Licence to retail " Tuberculin Tested (Certified) " milk .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Licence to pasteurise milk .....	.....	.....	.....	2

Accredited milk, as such, is not now sold within the Borough, but the consumer has a choice of the following :—Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk, Pasteurised milk, Heat Treated milk or Sterilised milk.

During the year the new pasteurising plant installed in one of the dairies during 1945 gave excellent results. Work on a similar, but larger, plant at the other dairy was commenced, and the installation was almost complete by the end of the year.

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

(a) Pasteurised Milk.

During the year 135 samples of " Pasteurised " milk were taken and forwarded to the County Laboratory for examination.

Of the 135 samples, 132 were up to the prescribed standard and 3 below such standard. One of the unsatisfactory samples failed on account of a slightly excessive bacterial count, and was the only unsatisfactory sample received from the dairy with the new plant. Two were obtained from the other dairy and failed as regards the phosphatase test.

The results for 1945 are easily the best obtained for many years, as the following table of results since 1938 will show :—

Year.	Number Taken.	Unsatisfactory.	Percentage.
1938	31	4	12.9%
1939	49	5	10.2%
1940	62	15	24.2%
1941	49	11	22.7%
1942	56	8	14.3%
1943	55	5	9.1%
1944	123	10	8.1%
1945	135	3	2.3%

(b) Heat Treated Milk.

As during 1944, samples of " Heat Treated " milk were taken at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health. Although such milk may not necessarily be sold as " Pasteurised," it nevertheless has to comply with the standards laid down in the Heat Treated (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944.

The following table shows the results obtained as compared with 1944 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number Taken.</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory.</i>	<i>No. Unsatisfactory.</i>
1944	..... 94	..... 87	..... 7
1945	..... 78	..... 71	..... 7

Of the unsatisfactory samples, 4 failed on account of insufficient heating and/or holding period, 2 failed on account of keeping quality, and one failed on both counts. Any remedial steps found to be necessary are taken by or on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

During the year a request was received from the Ministry of Health for samples to be taken of Tuberculin Tested milk supplied to one of the dairies within the Borough. This Tuberculin Tested milk is not sold as such by the dairy concerned, but is subjected to pasteurisation before sale. The samples were examined at the Borough Analyst's Department, Southampton, with the result as shown :—

<i>No. of Samples Taken.</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory.</i>	<i>No. Unsatisfactory.</i>
10	..... 9	..... 1

The samples were examined by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test only, which gives an indication of the keeping quality of the milk.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants.*

Both of the dairies within the Borough have mechanical bottle washing and filling plants, in which the dirty bottles are put in at one end, and, after treatment, emerge at the other end to be automatically filled with milk, being untouched by hand in the process. The bottles during the cleansing operation are subjected to continuous spraying action by a warm pre-rinse, hot detergent solution, hot rinse and final cold rinse respectively. The only legal standard for a "clean" bottle is that it should be in a state of "thorough cleanliness," but for practical purposes a standard of not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle has been adopted by this Department. On this basis the results obtained during the year were as shown :—

<i>No. of Bottles Taken.</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory.</i>	<i>No. Unsatisfactory.</i>
135	..... 111	..... 24

Together with bottle sampling, routine sampling of detergents and rinse waters was also conducted, and there was a progressive improvement throughout the year in the results obtained in the two dairies, both being ready to alter their methods if an improvement could be effected.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(1) Slaughter-houses.

Seven private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in six of these slaughtering is still discontinued under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Orders. The slaughter-house allowed to remain open is that situated at the premises of the Four Counties' Bacon Company (1927), Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne), Ltd. At the end of the year the title of the Eastleigh factory was changed to that of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh), Ltd. The number of pigs killed on these premises during the year was 28,464, as compared with the previous year's kill of 24,710. In addition, the carcases of 48 English pigs slaughtered outside the district owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease were also received for manufacture into bacon. There were no complaints received during the year regarding the offensive trades undertaken by this Company and ancillary to the process of bacon manufacture.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to Slaughter-houses, etc.	.....	362
No. of carcases examined		
Bulls	.....	Nil.
Bullocks	.....	Nil.
Cows	.....	Nil.
Heifers	.....	Nil.
Calves	.....	Nil.
	—	—
Sheep	.....	Nil.
Pigs:—Killed at Bacon Factory	.....	28,464
Killed on Cottagers' Premises	.....	20
Total	.....	28,484

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and premises within the Borough during 1945 :—

Premises.	Visits Paid.
Butchers	439
Fishmongers and poulterers	81
Grocers	130
Greengrocers and fruiterers	36
Bakehouses	43
Cowsheds	176
Dairies and milkshops	159
Ice-cream premises	12
Restaurants	2
Food preparing premises	174
Shops, Stalls and other premises	211
Sampling visits	292
Miscellaneous visits	53
Total	1808

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcases inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. Wherever possible steps were taken in conjunction with the Local and Regional Food Offices for suitable portions to be salvaged. The foodstuffs condemned, as set out in Table IV, are due to war-time conditions and consist mainly of canned foods, which, as a result of prolonged storage or rough handling, become "blown" or "punctured."

Both traders and the public seek the advice of the Department regarding suspected unsound food, and during the year 1950 such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints by the public numbered 32. A visit is made as early as possible and usually upon receipt of the request, and in all the cases mentioned agreement was reached as to the food in question.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	Bovines and Pigs. No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcase and all offal.....	-	-	40	6,582	40	6,582
Head and Tongue	-	-	1,089	16,144	1,089	16,144
Plucks	-	-	432	2,694	432	2,694
Mesenteries	-	-	2,077	2,855	2,077	2,855
Collars	-	-	136	389	136	389
Forequarters	-	-	9	258	9	258
Hindquarters	-	-	5	103	5	103
Loins	-	-	3	3	3	3
Sets of Lungs and Hearts	-	-	14	44	14	44
Totals	-	-	3,805	29,072	3,805	29,072

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Kind of Animal	Diseases, etc.	Whole Carcase and all Offal.		Fore-quarters.		Legs.		Loins.		Plucks.		Flecks.		Livers.		Sets of Lungs and Hearts.		Kidneys.		Total Carcases and all Offal	
		No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.	No.	Ibs.
Abscesses	-	-	1	20	2	31	8	10	-	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	75
Arthritis	2	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	208
Bruising	-	-	-	-	7	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	125
Congestion and Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	1535	-	-	3	11	4	14	-	-	249	1560
Cystic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	748	177
Dropsey and Emaciation	1	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	88
Fever, Acute	1	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	167
Jaundice	1	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	182
Moribund	9	1751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1751
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13
Septic Pneumonia	1	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	169
Urticaria	1	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	86
		16	2651	1	20	9	156	8	10	242	1535	8	27	3	11	4	14	748	177	1039	4601

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	-	-	-	-	24,484
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	24,484
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	774
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3.2 %
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	40
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2,080
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	8.7%

TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Description.	Condition.	Weight in lbs.
English Lamb	Abscesses	5½
English Bacon	Bone Taint	44
English Beef	Do.	22
English Pork	Do.	34
English Ox Breads	Decomposition	6
Imported Bacon	Do.	351½
Portion of Ox Liver	Hydatid Cysts	8
225 tins various Imported Canned Meats	Unsound or Unwholesome	296½
Loose Imported Canned Meat	Do.	33
Pork Sausages	Do.	2
Dried Fruit	Do.	53
Margarine	Do.	46
National Butter	Do.	66¾
Imported Butter	Do.	103
Imported Cheese	Do.	7½
11 tins Jam or Marmalade	Do.	18½
2 tins Syrup	Do.	4
Sugar	Do.	42
Tea	Do.	24½
Flour	Do.	65
Oats	Do.	74
Oatmeal	Do.	15
128 tins Drisauce	Do.	16
62 tins Salad Dressing Powder	Do.	7½
88 tins Dessert Powder	Do.	13¾
244 tins Pudding Mixture	Do.	132½
21 bars Chocolate	Do.	5¼
6 boxes various Fish	Do.	659
188 tins various Fish	Do.	-
15 Fish Cakes	Do.	-
9 tins Soup	Do.	-
191 tins Vegetables	Do.	-
98 tins Condensed Milk	Do.	-
115 tins Evaporated Milk	Do.	-
52 Imported Eggs	Do.	-
3 packets Dried Eggs	Do.	-
9 jars Paste	Do.	-
7 tins Celery Salt	Do.	-
		2,155

(4) **Meat Marking.**—During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Adulteration.—Food and drugs sampling under this Act is carried out in the Borough by the County Council.

Registered Premises.—The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Act is as follows :—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream .....	.....	8
For sale only of ice-cream .....	.....	20
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale		36
Total number of Registered Premises		64

During the year 3 persons were manufacturing and selling their own ice-cream and 7 shopkeepers were selling wrapped ices obtained from national manufacturers. No samples of ice-cream were taken during the year.

Food Poisoning.—No cases of food poisoning were notified under Section 17 during the year.

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(1) Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox occurred in the Borough during the year 1945.

(2) Measles.

Eight hundred and twenty-six cases of Measles were notified to the Department during the year, compared with 43 cases in 1944. All the cases were treated at home, one proving fatal. The incidence reached its highest peak in March, when 457 cases were notified, while its lowest level was during the months of September, October, November and December, when no cases were notified. Forty-four cases were notified in January, 95 in February, 197 in April, 17 in May, 6 in each of the months of June and July, and 4 in August.

(3) Whooping Cough.

Thirty-three cases of Whooping Cough were notified. This is a decrease on 43 cases notified in 1944. All the cases were treated at home, none proving fatal.

(4) Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

No case of Typhoid or Para-Typhoid Fever was notified during 1945.

(5) Scarlet Fever.

Thirty cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to the Department during the year. This is a decrease on the 67 cases notified in 1944 and 42 in 1943. Twenty cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, the remaining 10 being isolated at home.

(6) Diphtheria.

Two cases of Diphtheria occurred in the Borough during the year under review, and both were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

At the 31st December, 330 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and 28 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, had been immunised, bringing the total number immunised since the inception of the scheme to 4,132.

(7) Erysipelas.

Five cases of Erysipelas were notified during 1945. Two cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital, the remainder being treated at home.

(8) Acute Polio-Myelitis.

No case of Acute Polio-Myelitis was notified during the year.

(9) Pneumonia.

Twenty-seven cases of Pneumonia were notified during 1945. The highest number of cases occurred in the month of February, when six cases were notified. There were four cases in each of the months of June and December, three in March and October, two in each of the months of May and July, and one in each of the months of April, August and November. Seventeen cases were treated in Hospital, the remaining ten being home cases.

(10) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. All these cases were treated at home.

(11) Puerperal Pyrexia.

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year. Two cases were admitted to Hospital and three were treated at home.

(12) Dysentery.

One case of Dysentery was notified in 1945, the patient being treated at home.

(13) Examination of Bacteriological Specimens.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out free of charge by the County Authority, and full advantage is taken of these facilities.

(14) Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons.

No permanent public facilities exist in the Borough for the cleansing of verminous persons, but Scabies Clinics were held at the First Aid Post until its closure in June, 1945. During the first six months of the year 149 persons were treated at these Clinics, of which number 12 were persons resident outside the Borough.

Verminous clothes, bedding, etc., are disinfested with an insecticide or steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital. During 1945 it was found necessary to steam disinfect verminous bedding on one occasion only.

Houses and rooms are disinfected after cases of infectious disease with " Killgerm " fumigators. The number of rooms disinfected during the year were as follows :—

After cases of notifiable disease .....	.....	.....	46
After cases of non-notifiable disease .....	.....	.....	15
Total .....	.....	.....	61

Infectious clothes or bedding was steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital on 15 occasions.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1925.

Disease.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Scarlet Fever	18	29	43	141	72	27	19	24	38	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30
Diphtheria	....	4	6	8	30	28	12	8	3	—	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13	—	—	2
Erysipelas	....	14	14	7	16	8	4	9	6	9	9	11	12	12	11	11	3	12	10	8	5
Pneumonia	....	4	19	10	14	6	16	13	27	18	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12
Puerperal Fever	....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	5	5	—	4	—	2	6	8	5	6	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	5	6	4	6	—	1	2	—	1	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	2	—	1	4
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Measles	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	194	792	201	115	43
(a) Whooping Cough	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	83	41	285	43
																				33	

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following Table shows the number of admissions to, and discharges from, the Hospital for the year 1945 :—

	Erysipelas.	Impetigo.	Dysentery	Rubella	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Tonsillitis.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Meningitis	Diagnosis Not Confirmed	Total.
In Hospital, 1/1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Admitted	2	8	1	2	4	1	2	20	1	4	45
Discharged	2	8	1	2	4	1	2	24	—	4	48
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
In Hospital, 1/1/46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—25	8	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
25—35	7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	3	5	—	—	5	2	—	—
45—55	4	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
55—65	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	20	—	2	16	3	1	—

